Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,—"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.—Editor and Publisher

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 15, 1841. { NUMBER 15.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the many, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the few;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED, of *Isaac Garner* of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. *Isaac Pitts* of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. *Pitts* on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young Mr. *Pitts* carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of *Garner* driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said *Garner* is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complection, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning *Garner*, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be *Garner's* wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE

Masonic Notice.

THE Brethren of PHALANX LODGE No. 31, will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, in this place on the 24th instant. An oration will be delivered by a Brother selected for the purpose.

Visiting Brethren from neighboring Lodges are particularly invited to attend, as well as all other Masons in proper standing, and join in the procession.

F. M. ROSS, Secretary.

Charlotte, June 8, 1841. 14...2w

Caution!

I HEREBY caution all persons against trading for a note of hand, given by myself to George Duckworth, for *sixty-six dollars* and probably some cents. Said note is dated the 29th of March, 1841, and made payable six months after date, and as the consideration for which it was given has proved to be fraudulent, I do not intend to pay it.

EDWIN POTTS.

Mecklenburg Co., June 8, 1841. 14...3w

LOST!—At a public meeting at Labatt's Cross Roads in October last, a hickory WALKING STICK, silver mounted, with the initials "J. H." on the head. The person who has said stick will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it with Mr. Braley Oates in Charlotte.

June 8, 1841. 14...3w

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

CHARLOTTE

COACH AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in business in this place. He would at the same time make it known, that he still carries on a Shop at his old stand nearly opposite the Jail, and has on hand an assortment of Furniture in his line unsurpassed, for workmanship and style, by any similar establishment in the southern country. His manufactures consist, in part, of

Open and Close Family Carriages,

Barouches, Buggys, Sulkeys, Gigs,

and Carryalls,

Of all patterns, and at prices which cannot fail to suit those who wish to purchase. And as he uses none but materials of the very best quality, and has in his employ workmen of experience and known capacity, the undersigned will feel no hesitation in warranting his work, as to durability, if carefully used.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and at moderate charges.

Owing to the "pressure of the times," the undersigned now offers his manufactures at prices which, he hopes, will not fail to induce purchasers to give him a call.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....F

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GILBERT COLES, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

JENNINGS P. KERR, Admr.

March, 26, 1841. 5—F

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times.

THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention.

[Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS').

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

NEW CONCERN

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-F

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sess, April Term, 1841.

Robert Rodgers *versus* James P. Rodgers. } Original attachment, levied in the hands of Wm. Wilson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said James P. Rodgers to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in the Town of Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise, judgement pro confesso will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, BRALEY OATES Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence.

B. OATES, C. M. C. C.

May 11, 1841. [Prs. fee $3 50] 11....6

Republican Doctrines.

Mr. Madison's Speech

AGAINST THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives, February 2, 1791.

MR. MADISON began with a review of the advantages and dssadvantages of Banks. The former he stated to consist in----1st, The aids they afford to the merchants who can thereby push their mercantile operations farther with the same capital----2nd, The aids to merchants in paying punctually the customs----3d, Aids to the Government in complying punctually with its engagements, when deficiencies or delays happen in the revenue----4th, In diminishing usury----5th, In saving the wear of the gold and silver kept in the vaults, and represented by notes----6th, In facilitating occasional remittances from different places where notes happen to circulate. The effect of the proposed Bank in raising the value of stock, he thought, had been greatly overrated. It would no doubt raise that of the stock subscribed into the Bank; but could have little effect on the stock, in general, as the interest on it would remain the same, and the quantity taken out of the market, would be replaced by Bank stock.

The principal disadvantages consist in----1st, Banishing the precious metals, by substituting another medium to perform their office. This effect was inevitable. It was admitted by the most enlightened patrons of Banks, particularly by Smith, on the Wealth of Nations. The common answer to the objection was, that the money banished was only an exchange for something equally valuable, that would be imported in return. He admitted the weight of this observation, in general, but doubted whether, in the present habits of this country, the return would not be in articles of no permanent use to it----2nd, Exposing the public and individuals to all the evils of a run on the Bank, which would be particularly calamitous in so great a country as this, and might happen from various causes, as false rumors, bad management of the institution, an unfavorable balance of trade, from short crops, &c.

It was proper to be considered also, that the most important of the advantages would be better obtained by several Banks, properly distributed, than by a single one. The aids to commerce could only be afforded at or very near the seat of the Bank. The same was true of aids to merchants in the payments of customs. Anticipations of the government would also be most convenient at the different places, where the interest of the debt was to be paid. The case in America was different from that in England: the interest there was all due at one place, and the genius of that monarchy favored the concentration of wealth and influence at the metropolis.

He thought the plan liable to other objections: It did not make so good a bargain for the public, as was due to its interests. The charter of the Bank of England had been granted for eleven years only, and was paid for by a loan to the gvernment, on terms better than could be elsewhere got. Every renewal of the charter had in like manner been purchased; in some instances at a very high price. The same had been done by the Banks of Genoa, Naples, and other like Banks of circulation. The plan was unequal to the public creditors. It gave an undue preference to the holders of a particular denomination of the public debt, and to those at and within the reach of the seat of government. If the subscriptions should be rapid, the distant holders of paper would be excluded altogether.

In making these remarks on the merits of the bill, he had reserved to himself, he said, the right to deny the authority of Congress to pass it. He had entertained this opinion from the date of the Constitution. His impression might perhaps be the stronger, because he well recollected, that a power to grant charters of incorportion had been proposed in the general convention and rejected.

Is the power of establishing an incorporated Bank among the powers invested by the Constitution in the Legislature of the United States? This is the question to be examined. After some general remarks on the limitation of all political power, he took notice of the *peculiar manner* in which the Federal Government is limited. It is not a general grant, out of which particular powers are excepted. It is a grant of *particular powers only*, leaving the general mass in other hands. So it had been understood by both its foes and its friends, and so it was to be interpreted.

As preliminaries to a right interpretation, he laid down the following rules:

An interpretation that destroys the very characteristic of the Government cannot be just.

Where a meaning is clear, the consequences, whatever they may be, are to be admitted. Where doubtful, it is fairly triable by its consequences.

In controverted cases, *the meaning of the parties to the instrument*, if to be collected by reasonable evidence, it is a proper guide.

Contemporary and current expositions are a reasonable evidence of the meaning of the parties.

In admitting or rejecting a constructive authority, not only the degree of its incidentality to an express authority is to be regarded, but the degree of its importance also; since, on this will depend the probability or improbability of its being left to construction.

Reviewing the Constitution, with an eye to these positions, it was not possible to discover in it the power to incorporate a Bank. The only clauses under which such a power could be pretended, are, either—

1st. The power to lay and collect taxes, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare—or,

2d. The power to borrow money on the credit of the U. S.—or,

3d. The power to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution those powers.

The Bill did not came within the first power.—It laid no tax to pay the debts or provide for the general welfare. It laid no tax whatever. It was altogether foreign to the subject.

No argument could be drawn from the terms "common defence and general welfare." The power, as to these general purposes, was limited to Acts laying taxes for them; and the general purposes themselves were limited and explained by the *particular enumeration subjoined*. To understand these terms in any sense that would justify the power in question, would give to Congress an unlimited power—would render nugatory the enumeration of particular powers—would supersede all the powers reserved to the State Governments. These terms are copied from the Articles of Confederation. Had it ever been pretended that they were to be understood otherwise than as here explained? It had been said that "general welfare" means cases in which a general power might be exercised by Congress, without interfering with the powers of the States; and that the establishment of a National Bank was of this sort. There were, he said, several answers to this *novel doctrine*.

1st. The proposed Bank would interfere so as indirectly to defeat a State Bank at the same place.

2. It would directly interfere with the rights of the States to prohibit, as well as to establish Banks, and the circulation of Bank notes. He mentioned a law of Virginia, actually prohibiting the circulation of notes payable to the bearer.

3d. Interference with the power of the States was no constitutional criterion of the power of Congress. If the power was not given, Congress could not exercise it; if given, they might exercise it, although it should interfere with the laws, or even the Constitution of the States.

4th. If Congress could incorporate a Bank, merely, because the Act would leave the States free to establish Banks also, any other incorporations might be made by Congress. They could incorporate companies of *manufacturers*, or companies for *cutting canals*, or even religious societies, leaving similar incorporations by the States, like State Banks, to themselves. Congress might also establish religious teachers in every parish, and pay them out of the Treasury of the United States, leaving other teachers unmolested in their functions. These inadmissable consequences condemned the controverted principle. The case of the Bank established by the former Congress, had been cited as a precedent. This was known, he said, to have been the child of necessity. It never could be justified by the regular powers of the Articles of Confederation. Congress betrayed a consciousness of this, in recommending to the States to incorporate a Bank also. They did not attempt to protect the Bank notes by penalties against counterfeiters. These were reserved wholly to the authority of the States.

The second clause to be examined, is that which empowers Congress to borrow money.

Is this a bill to borrow money? It does not borrow a shilling! Is there any fair construction by which the bill can be deemed an exercise of the power to borrow money? The obvious meaning of the power to borrow money, is that of accepting it from, and stipulating payment to those who are able and willing to lend. To say that the power to borrow involves a power creating the ability, where there may be the will to lend, is not only establishing a dangerous principle, (as will be immediately shown,) but is as forced a construction as to say that it involves the power of compelling the will, where there may be power to lend.

The third clause is that, which gives the power to pass all laws necessary and proper to execute the specified powers.

Whatever meaning this clause may have, none can be admitted that would give an unlimited discretion to Congress. Its meaning must, according to the natural and obvious force of the terms, and the context, be limited to means necessary to the end, and incident to the nature of the specified powers.

The clause is, in fact, merely declaratory of what would have resulted by unavoidable implication as the appropriate, and, as it were, technical means of executing those powers. In this sense it had been explained by the friends of the Constitution, and ratified by the State Conventions.

The essential characteristic of the Government, as composed of limited and enumerated powers, would be destroyed, if instead of direct and incidental means, any means could be used which, in the language of the preamble to the Bill, "might be conceived to be conducive to the successful conducting of the finances; or might be conceived to tend to give facility to the obtaining of loans." He urged an attention to the diffuse and ductile terms which had been found requisite to cover the stretch of power contained in the Bill. He compared them with the terms necessary and proper, used in the Constitution, and asked whether it was possible to view the two descriptions as synonymus, or the one as a fair and safe commentary on the other?

If, proceeded he, Congress, by virtue of the power to borrow, can create the means of lending, and in pursuance of these means, can incorporate a Bank, they may do anything whatever, creative of like means.

The East India Company has been a lender to the British Government, as well as the Bank, and the South Sea Company is a greater creditor than either. Congress, then, may incorporate similar companies in the United States; and that, too, not under the idea of regulating trade, but under that of borrowing money.

Private capitals are the chief resources of loans to the British Government. Whatever, then, may be conceived to be favorable to the accumulation of capitals, may be done by Congress. They may incorporate manufacturers. They may give monopolies in every branch of domestic industry.

If, again, Congress, by virtue of the power to borrow money, can create the ability to lend, they may, by virtue of the power to levy money, create the ability to pay it. The ability to pay taxes depends on the general wealth of the society; and this on the general prosperity of agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Congress, then, may give bounties and *make regulations on all* of these objects.

The States have, it is allowed on all hands, a concurrent right to lay and collect taxes. This power is secured to them, not by its being expressly reserved, but by its not being ceded by the Constitution. The reasons for the Bill cannot be admitted, because they would invalidate that right; why may it not be *conceived* by Congress, that a uniform and exclusive imposition of taxes would not less than the proposed Bank, "be *conducive* of the successful conducting of the national finances, and *tend* to give *facility* to the obtaining of revenue for the use of the Government"?

The doctrine of implication is always a tender one. The danger of it has been felt in other Go-

vernments. The delicacy was felt in the adoption of our own; *the danger may also be felt, if we do not keep close to our chartered authorities.*

Mark the reasoning on which the validity of the Bill depends. To borrow money is made the end, and the accumulation of capitals, implied as the means. The accumulation of capitals is then the end, and a Bank implied as the means. The Bank is then end, and the charter of incorporation, a monoply, capital punishments, &c., implied as the means.

If implications, thus remote, and thus multiplied, can be linked together, a chain may be formed that will reach every object of legislation, every object within the whole compass of political economy.

The latitude of interpretation required by the Bill, is condemned by the rule furnished by the Constitution itself.

Congress have power to "regulate the value of money;" yet it is expressly added, not left to be implied, that counterfeiters may be punished.

They have the power "to declare war," to which armies are more incident, than incorporated Banks to borrowing; yet is expressly added the power to "raise and support armies;" and to this again, the express power "to make rules and regulations for the Government of armies."—A like remark is applicable to the powers as to a navy.

The regulation and calling out of the Militia, are more appurtenant to war, than the proposed Bank to borrowing; yet the former is not left to construction. It is not pretended that every insertion or omission in the Constitution is the effect of systematic attention. This is not the character of any human work, particularly the work of a body of men.

The examples cited, with others that might be added, sufficiently inculcate, nevertheless, a rule of interpretation very different from that on which the Bill rests. They condemn the exercise of any power, particularly a great and important power, which is not evidently and necessarily involved in an express power.

It cannot be denied, that the power proposed to be exercised is an important power.

As a charter of incorporation, the bill creates an artificial person previously not existing in law. It confers important civil rights and attributes, which could not otherwise be claimed. It is, though not precisely similar, at least equivalent to the naturalization of an alien, by which certain new civil characters are acquired by him. Would Congress have had the power to naturalize, if it had not been expressly given?

In the power to make bye-laws, the bill delegates a sort of legislative power, which is unquestionably an act of a high and important nature. He took notice of the only restraint on the bye-laws, that they were not to be contrary to the law and the constitution of the Bank; and asked what law *was intended;* if the law of the United States, the scantiness of their code would give a power never before given to a corporation, and obnoxious to the States, whose laws would then be superseded, not only by the laws of Congress, but by the bye-laws of a corporation within their own jurisdiction. If the law intended was the law of the State, then the States might make laws that would destroy an institution of the U. S.

The Bill gives a power to purchase and hold lands. Congress themselves could not purchase lands within a State, "without the consent of its Legislature." How could they delegate a power to others, which they did not possess themselves? It takes from our successors, who have equal rights with ourselves, and with the aid of experience, will be more capable of deciding on the subject, an opportunity of exercising that right for an immoderate term.

It takes from our constituents the opportunity of deliberating on the untried measure, although their hands are also to be tied by it for the same term.

It involves a monoply, which affects the equal rights of every citizen.

It leads to a penal regulation, perhaps capital punishments, one of the most solemn acts of sovereign authority.

From this view of the power of incorporation exercised in the Bill, it could never be deemed an accessary or a subaltern power to be deduced by implication, as a means of executing another power; it was, in its nature, a distinct and independent and substantive prerogative, which not being enumerated in the Constitution, could never have been meant to be included in it; and, not being included, could never be rightfully exercised.

He here adverted to a distinction which, he said, had not been sufficiently kept in view, between a power necessary and proper for the goverment of the Union, and a power necssary and proper for executing the enumerated powers. In the latter case, the powers included in each of the enumerated powers, were not expreessed, but to be drawn from the nature of each. In the former, the powers composing the Government were *expressly enumerated.* This constituted the peculiar nature of the Government. No power, therefore, not enumerated, could be inferred from the general nature of Government. Had the making of treaties, for example, been omitted, however necessary it might have been, the defect could only have been lamented or supplied by an amendment of the Constitution.

But the proposed Bank could not even be called necessary to the government; at most it could be but convenient. Its uses to the government could be supplied by keeping the taxes a *little* in advance—by loans from individuals; by the other Banks, over which the Government would have equal command; nay, greater, as it may grant or refuse to these the privilege, made a free and irrevocable gift to the proposed Bank, of using their notes in the federal revenue.

He proceeded next to the cotemporary expositions given to the Constitution.

The defence against the charge founded on the want of a Bill of Rights, pre-supposed, he said, that the powers not given were retained, and that those given were not to be extended by remote implications. On any other supposition, the power of Congress to abridge the freedom of the press, or the rights of conscience, &c., could not have been disproved.

The explanations in the State Conventions all turned on the same fundamental principles, and on the principle that the terms necessary and proper, gave no additional powers to those enumerated.—[Here he read sundry passages from the debates of the Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina Conventions, showing the grounds on which the Constitution had been vindicated by its principal advocates, against a dangerous latitude of its powers charged on it by its opponents.]

He did not undertake to vouch for the accuracy or authenticity of the publications which he quoted. He thought it probable, that the sentiments delivered, might, in many instances, have been mistaken, or imperfectly noted; but the complection of the whole, with what he himself, and many others must recollect, fully justified the use he had made of them.

The explanatory declarations and amendments accompanying the ratifications of the several States, formed a striking evidence, wearing the same complexion. He referred those who might doubt on the subject, to the several acts of ratification.

The explanatory amendments proposed by Congress themselves, at least, would be good authority with them; all these renunciations of power proceeded on a rule of construction, excluding the latitude now contended for. These explanations were the more to be respected, as they had not only been proposed by Congress, but ratified by nearly three-fourths of the States. He read several of the articles proposed, remarking particularly on the 11th and 12th: the former as guarding against a latitude of interpretation, the latter as excluding every source of power not within the Constitution itself.

With all this evidence of the sense in which the Constitution was understood and adopted, will it not be said, if the bill should pass, that its adoption was brought about by one set of arguments, and that it is now administered under the influence of another set? And this reproach will have the keener sting, because it is applicable to so many individuals concerned in both the adoption and the administration.

In fine, if the power were in the Constitution, the immediate exercise of it cannot be essential—if not there, the exercise of it involves the guilt of usurpation, and establishes a precedent of interpretation, levelling all the barriers which limit the powers of the General Government, and protecting those of the State Governments. If the point be doubtful only, respect for ourselves, who ought to shun the appearance of precipitancy and ambition—respect for our successors, who ought not lightly to be deprived of the opportunity of exercising the rights of legislation; respect for our constituents, who have had no opportunity of making known their sentiments, and who are themselves to be bound down to the measure for so long a period; all these considerations require, that the irrevocable decision should at least be suspended until another session.

It appeared on the whole, he concluded, that the power exercised by the Bill—

Was *condemned* by the silence of the Constitution.

Was *condemned* by the rule of interpretation arising out of the Constitution.

Was *condemned* by its tendency to destroy the main characteristic of the Constitution.

Was *condemned* by the expositions of the friends of the Constitution, whilst depending before the public.

Was *condemned* by the apparent intention of the parties which ratified the Constitution.

Was *condemned* by the explanatory amendments proposed by Congress themselves to the Constitution.

And he hoped it would receive its final *condemnation* by the vote of this House.

Highly Important from Washington. War with England Probable at last:—The United States Gazette of yesterday has the following astounding statement:—

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter, dated

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1841.

Much surprise has been expressed by the public, that our Minister in London should have taken upon himself the responsibility of recommending the immediate return of our squadron from the Mediterranean.

This surprise will in some measure cease, when I inform you that Mr. Stevenson had information that the British Government had transmitted instructions to the Admirals at the American station, ordering them, immediately upon receiving authentic information that McLeod, an officer of the British army; had been executed, to proceed on the coast of the United States, and to set fire to, and burn down, our cities and towns along the whole coast.

There is every reason to believe that this statement is true. We may as well prepare for war as not.

Indian Murders.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 22d ult., contains the following information:

"An individual was shot by the Indians on 3d ult. near Pilatka, East Florida.

"A person by the name of Livingston was murdered by them on or near Octella, a few days ago. He was barbarously mangled."

APPALLING DEGRADATION.

The Legislature of Alabama, at their late extra-session, sanctioned the suspension of specie payments by the Banks *indefinitely*—that is, they may refuse to pay their honest debts with impunity, for all time to come. Legislation in this country has reached the lowest point to which human infamy is attainable. There is only one step more to be taken—pull down all the penitentiaries, and repeal all penalties for the commission of crime.

Old Dominion.

"*City Council of Augusta.*"—We still occasionally see "shinplasters" bearing the above title, but they cannot be passed in this place, upon any terms. To let our readers know what *exertions* the City Council have made and are now making to sustain the credit of their scrip, we will state a fact which was related to us a few days since. The Carporation that issued so many thousands of those bills, owns the Bridge over the Savannah river at Augusta, and receives the toll; but our informant says the keeper of the Bridge recently refused to take the City Council bills of him, demanded specie, and would not permit his vehicle to pass until it was paid! "Oh no"—said the Cashier of a Western Bank to a man who called to take up his note for borrowed money—"Oh no, you don't come it over us in that way! Take our own Bills indeed! You must think Bank offices are fools!"—*Greenville Mount'r.*

The annual Examination of the young Ladies of the "Salem Female Academy," took place on Thursday and Friday of this week and resulted in giving general satisfaction to a very numerous and respectable audience. The display of painting and ornamental needlework was rich and more tasty, if possible, than at any previous exhibition.

We had the pleasure of welcoming a number of old friends and acquaintances, among the visitors to our village, at this festive season, and only regret that the houses of entertainment were too crowded for the comfort and convenience of the great assemblage of persons.—*Salem Gazette of June 6.*

Gen. Armistead, at his own request, has been relieved from the command of the army in Florida, and Col. Worth has taken his place. We believe this officer stands high in the estimation of the army, and sincerely hope it will be his fortune to end the war, so that it will stay finished.

Charleston Mercury.

It is said that young Semmes, charged with the murder of Professor Davis of the University of Virginia, is fast sinking through consumption, and that it is very doubtful whether he will ever be brought to trial.—*Charleston Mercury.*

St. Louis Tradgedy.—All four of the persons accused of the atrocious crime of murder and arson perpetrated on the 17th April, have been arrested—three of them reached St. Louis in irons, and Madison, their leader, was on his way on the 5th instant, strictly guarded.

Young men, learn wisdom. Spend less money than you earn and you will every day grow richer. Never run in debt, and lawyers and constables will have to become farmers.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, June 15, 1841.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. te

SAGE VIEWS.

An esteemed and venerable Democratic friend handed us a few days since the "Speech of Mr. Madison against the Bank of the United States," delivered in Congress in 1791. It will be found on our first page. This speech comes in most opportunely at the present time, when the Federal Party are about to yoke the country to another National Bank, and proclaim it a Republican measure, sanctioned by the "Fathers of the Republican School." The arguments in this speech against both the Constitutionality and expediency of a Bank are perfectly unanswerable; and how Mr. Madison himself got over them, when he afterwards signed the charter of the late Bank, is a mystery to our mind.

One fact stated by Mr Madison, stamps the charter of a National Bank as a palpable violation of the Constitution. He says:

"In making these remarks on the merits of the Bill, he had reserved to himself the right to *deny the authority of Congress to pass it.* He had entertained this opinion from the date of the Constitution. His impression might perhaps be the stronger, because he *well recollected,* that *a power to grant* CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION *had been proposed in the general convention* AND REJECTED."

Mr. Madison was a prominent member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and fresh from its labors when this speech was made. These same sentiments are reiterated in the celebrated Virginia Resolutions of '98, and again in his *Veto* on the first Bank Bill that was presented to him—which show his objections to the use of the power strong and well founded. And even when, seduced by the blandishments of wealth, and persuaded by evil counsellors, he signed the charter of the late Bank, it was with great reluctance, expressed at the time and afterwards. And yet many professed Republicans (the crucifiers of the principles they profess) cite this one great error in the life of Mr. Madison, which contradicts all his previous and subsequent history on the subject, to prove that the power to charter a Bank is recognized by the Constitution.

They may succeed;—this one hasty and unfortunate act of Mr. Madison, done under the dangerous plea of "*necessity,*" may enable the Federal Party of this country to do what they could never otherwise have accomplished—upturn our beautiful structure of free government, manacle their energies and load the laboring classes with intolerable burdens, by entailing upon us a vicious, rapacious monied oligarchy.

THE McLEOD CASE.

A very interesting correspondence between Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washington, and Mr. WEBSTER, Secretary of State, has been published. It grew out of a demand made by the British Minister, in obedience to instructions from his Government, for the release of Alexander McLeod.

The correspondence is too lengthy for our columns, and therefore a sketch of the main points touched upon, and a short extract from the letter of Mr. Webster must suffice.

In the letter of Mr. Fox, it is for the first time *officially* avowed, that the burning of the Steam Boat "Caroline" was done under the authority and sanction of the British Government, and upon this ground the immediate release of McLeod is demanded.

Mr. WEBSTER's reply to this demand is ably written. He lays down the principles of international law which bear upon the case, and admits, now since the crimes for which McLeod has been indicted have been thus avowed by the British Government, it would be a violation of those principles to hold McLeod *personally* responsible;—yet, he informs the British Minister that it is not in the power of the General Government to arrest the proceedings against McLeod in the State Court, on the criminal process, in any other way than by carrying the case, if he be there convicted, up to the Supreme Court of the United States, (to do which, instructions have been given to the United States Attorney-General) where *nolle prosique* will be entered, and the prisoner discharged, and that it is not in the power of the Government at all to arrest the civil suit against McLeod for damages in the destruction of the Caroline. After thus disposing of this branch of the subject, Mr. Webster closes his letter as follows:

"Under these circumstances, and under those immediately connected with the transaction itself, it will be for Her Majesty's Government to show upon what state of facts and what rules of national law the destruction of the Caroline" is to be defended. It will be for that Government to show a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation. It will be for it to show, also, that the local authorities of Canada, even supposing the necessity of the moment authorized them to enter the territories of the United States at all, did nothing unreasonable or excessive; since the act, justified by the necessity of self-defence, must be limited by that necessity, and kept clearly within it. It must be shown that admonition or remonstrance to the persons on board the "Caroline" was impracticable, or would have been unavailing: it must be shown that day-light could not be waited for; that there could be no attempt at discrimination between the innocent and the guilty: that it would not have been enough to seize and detain the vessel; but that there was a necessity, present and inevitable, for attacking her, in the darkness of the night, while moored to the shore, and while unarmed men were asleep on board, killing some and wounding others, and then drawing her into the current, above the cataract, setting her on fire, and, careless to know whether there might not be in her the innocent with the guilty, or the living with the dead, committing her to a fate which fills the imagination with horror. A necessity for all this the Government of the Uunited States cannot believe to have existed.

"All will see that if such things be allowed to occur, they might lead to bloody and exasperated war; and when an individual comes into the United States from Canada, and to the very place on which this drama was performed, and there chooses to make public and vain-glorious boast of the part he acted in it, it is hardly wonderful that great excitement should be created, and some degree of commotion arise.

"This Republic does not wish to disturb the tranquillity of the world. Its object is peace, its policy peace. It seeks no aggrandizement by foreign conquest, because it knows that no foreign acquisition could augment its importance so rapidly as they are already advancing by its own natural growth under the porpitious circumstances of its situation. But it cannot admit that its Government has not both the will and the power to preserve its own neutrality, and to enforce the observance of its own citizens. It is jealous of its rigths, and among others, and most especially, of the right of the absolute immunity of its territory against aggression from abroad; and these rights it is the duty and the determination of this Government fully and at all times to maintain; while it will, at the same time, as scrupulously refrain from infringing on the rights of others."

THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

The question has been often asked in our community, that in case Mr. TYLER was to die, who would be President of the United States. A learned Judge, as we are informed, recently gave as his opinion, that the acting President of the Senate (Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD) would be the President for the term ending at four years from the 4th of March last. His Honor is evidently wrong; and we add below the Constitution and an extract from the law of Congress, by which it will be seen that in case Mr. TYLER were to die at any time between this and thirty-four days preceding the first Monday in December next, Mr. S. would then act until the 4th of March next; but that the Secretary of State would in the mean time forthwith notify the Governor of each State, and an election would be held within the thirty-four days preceding the first Monday in December, and the persons elected as President and Vice President would take office on the 4th of March following.

But a much more complicated and interesting question arises as to who is the Vice President of the United States at this time. Mr. TYLER is President by virtue of his election as much as if he had been voted for as President by the People; this of course vacates the office of Vice President, since he cannot hold two offices at once. Mr. Southard was elected President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and it is contended by Gov. Poindexter, in a recent well written letter in the National Intelligencer, that he is Vice President in fact, and succeeds to all the rights, duties, and emoluments of that office. But Mr. Southard is one of the Senators from New Jersey, and if he is in fact Vice President, he cannot be a Senator also. There is nothing in the Constitution or Laws that justify the conclusion in the letter alluded to, and to our mind there is an *interregnum* in the office of Vice President, which the wisdom of the present Congress will supply by some proper enactment.

The second article of the Constitution of the United States says, "that in case of the death of the President, the duties of said office shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of a vacancy of both the offices of President and Vice President."

In pursuance of this Constitutional right, in 1792, Congress declared, "that whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both be vacant, the President *pro tem.* of the Senate shall act, and in case there be no President *pro tem.* of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall act until a President shall be elected, and that in this case (when the offices of President and Vice President shall both be vacant by death or otherwise) the Secretary of State shall forthwith notify the Governors of the States, that Electors shall be chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Monday in December next ensuing, at which time (fisrt Monday in December) the Electors that may be chosen by the People are to meet to vote for the President and Vice President."

In his Message, Mr. Tyler says the Banks in 1816 were "forced to suspend specie payments by means of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain." Will Mr. Tyler be good enough to inform the country, what "war" it was that compelled the Banks to suspend in 1837, '38, '39, '40, and '41, and still keeps them in a state of suspension?"

Wealth of the Country.—In the primitive history of our Government, when men spoke of the prosperity or distresses of the country, they alluded to the condition of the producing interests—agriculture manufactures, &c. Mr. Madison, in his speech which we publish to-day, remarks that the "wealth of society" depends on the "prosperity of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures." But a new era has dawned upon our country. The Federal politicians of the present day, when they speak of the prosperity or distress of the country, mean the interests of the Stock-jobbers, Speculators, Brokers, and Bankers. The interests of agriculture, &c., are secondary matters entirely, and their legislation is all in the same direction. No wonder the country groans.

Two shares in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road were sold a few days since at Tarborough, for *thirty-six dollars per share!* The fostering hand of our last Federal Legislature seems to have done but little towards helping this Road out of its difficulties.

CORRUPTIONS OF BANKING.

The following remarks upon the recent disclosures of the corrupt management of the United States Bank, are by the distinguished Dr. HAWKS, Editor of a religious paper in Philadelphia, (the Church Record). How true these remarks, and how lamentable that they are true:

"The all-absorbing topic in our community, for some days past, has been the appalling disclosures of the long smothered misdoings in the administration of the Bank of the United States. Deplorable as these violations of trust must be, in their effects, upon the numerous individuals who are pecuniary sufferers from them—upon our national character, for honor, and probity in business transactions, upon our credit throughout the commercial world—and upon the confidence of our own people in like institutions; they are infinitely more deplorable in the proofs they furnish, of want of principle, and a deadened moral sense among us, in relation to all such matters. If the statements in the report of the stockholders' committee are substantially correct, many of the charges against the officers of the bank are not to be considered as mere abuses of trust; they are criminal offences; which in any other country but ours, would have subjected them to indictment for fraud."—"Who can reflect upon such conduct in men, holding the most important trusts connected with the business interests of this great commercial country, and enjoying the unlimited confidence of the public, without the deepest sorrow and humility, and the gloomiest fears. Does it not prove, that we have brought down our standard of moral integrity to the lowest point—that we have discarded the restraints of honesty, from our dealings with our fellow men, and the obligations of Christianity, from our codes of duty?"

The able and independent "Whig" Editor of the New York Herald, also remarks:

"The explosion [of the United States Bank] has revealed the demoralization of banking, and the villainy of human nature. The more we see of it, the more we are satisfied that banking has been reduced to a system of bribery, lying, false-swearing, and actual robbery of the poor and innocent. To say nothing of the thousand stockholders in both worlds, thus reduced to beggary, the famous Girard Fund is also annihilated, and the splendid Girard College will have to remain unfinished, a modern Parthenon in ruins, emblematic of the banking system, and the classic mausoleum to its memory and names." "Certainly the United States Bank has been badly, dishonestly, and foolishly managed; but we do not believe there exists a bank throughout the country, that has been conducted on any other principles. *The inherent error is in the system.* It is a system of credulity, mystery, and deception, fraud and roguery, from beginning to end. It corrupts the heart—it destroys all principle—and saps the foundation of all honesty in society. The United States Bank has not been a more marked fraud upon the world than any other bank—it is only greater in proportion to its capital. Nicholas Biddle is not a worse man than any other man in Wall street connected with, or administering a system that is concerned in swindling, sin, iniquity, mystery, and midnight robbery."

"The banking system will go down, and all those who hang upon it will soon be looked upon as fit inmates for the state prison. The misery and poverty which have overtaken the poor deluded stockholders of the United States Bank—men, women and children—will assuredly overtake the stockholders of every bank in this or any other country. The explosion of the English banking system will astonish the world one of these days. It will revolutionize that country—as our series of explosions since 1837 have revolutionized this country."

We address the reflecting men of all parties:—Are you prepared, with such facts staring you in the face—the evidence undenied and incontrovertible of the dark and damnable corruptions of the Banking System, its inevitable tendency to produce dishonesty and swindling, to corrupt and blast the moral fountains of society, to join in entailing upon the country another National Bank? Are you willing that such a wholsesale system of peculation and fraud shall become the settled policy of this country, and be longer legalized by the sanction of laws? What patriot can look on such a picture of national dishonor and the moral profligacy of so large a portion of his countrymen, without deep mortification? Yet, the leaders of the Federal party now in power, cheered on by their blind and unthinking adherents throughout the country, are struggling to fasten this system upon us for all future time, by chartering another National Bank! What use are our written Constitution and Bill of Rights—What use are our laws to punish crime and encourage morality, if they can be disregarded at pleasure, and trampled under foot, and all the lights of experience scouted as the chimeras of madmen, by the *majority in Congress*, who look more to the interests and desires of the Bankers, Stock-jobbers, Speculators and wealthy money-lenders of the land, than to the rights and welfare of the mass of their constituents? Can we expect or hope our country will prosper under such a perverse reign?

One fact connected with this subject is to us utterly inexplicable:—That laboring men—Farmers and Mechanics—are found advocating and sustaining this system of fraud and swindling by joining in the clamor for a National Bank. Do such men understand their own rights and interests? Do they reflect, that the Banking System of this country, (of which a National Bank is the great controlling head) always has, still does, and as long as it exists, ever will, support in our large cities thousands upon thousands of idlers, men who never labor a moment for their living, but exist upon the facilities afforded them by the Banks, in shaving, stock-jobbing, and speculating? These men produce not a farthing to the wealth of the country;—yet they must *live*, and do live and amass princely fortunes; *and where does their wealth come from?* OUT OF YOUR HARD EARNINGS, *laboring men! You* PRODUCE, and *they*, through the swindling intricacies of the Banking System, rob you of those productions—*you* labor and *they* do not; yet *they* get rich, live in ease and splendor, while *you* get poorer and live hard!

We repeat, is it not strange that the laboring men—the *producers* of the wealth of the country, are found, any of them, upholding such a system?

☞ Those valuable agricultural periodicals, the "FARMERS' REGISTER," and "THE CULTIVATOR," each for June, have been received. Their Tables of Contents are rich and inviting—they shall appear in our next.

Those of our Farmers who have harvested their May Wheat, state that the yield is most abundant, and the grain very fine.

PRESIDNT'S MESSAGE.

Most of our readers have doubtless by this time perused the Message of Mr. TYLER published in our last, and formed of its contents their own opinions—if any definite opinion can be formed of the "milk and water," style of most of its recommendations. It seems to our mind a labored effort to shuffle off upon the shoulders of Congress all responsibility in regard to the measures they may adopt. Probably Mr. T., since his unnatural nestling with "strange bed-fellows," has been so stung with his former independent, open, and frankly expressed republican sentiments, (so condemnatory of the men and principles he is now found countenancing) that in his first Message he determined to embody nothing which could in future be called up in judgment against him.

It will be seen—and we call to it the attention of our "Whig" friends who were induced to vote for "Tip and Tye" because they promised to practice *economy*—that the President recommends legislation for the relief of the family of the late General Harrison—or, in other words, recommends Congress to carry out the preposterous scheme of giving to his "personal representatives" a hundred thousand dollars of the People's money. We prophesied this, and now mark the fulfillment of our prediction.

The only distinct recommendation in the Message is, the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, because, he says, it was condemned in the late elections, "in a manner too plainly to be doubted." "The late election," he says, "which terminated in the elevaion of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly avowed." Now, if the great and all-absorbing question of the currency and the employment of a fical agency for the Government was openly canvassed before the People in the late elections, and the Sub-Treasury condemned "in a manner too plainly to be doubted," how can Mr. Tyler say in the very same sentence—"yet no other system of finance seemed to have been concurred in"? Did the People, like madmen, destroy a plan for conducting the most important, intricate, and responsible branch of the public service, without preferring any other scheme in its stead? We deny it; and Mr. TYLER knew better when he penned the sentence. The truth is, the present Federal administration came into power, *not* on principles "well known and openly avowed," but upon a *studied concealment of all principle*, as a party. In one section of the Union the advocates of the "hard cider" reform were for a Bank, in another section they professed to be against it;—there for the Tariff, here against it;—in the North and West, for Internal Improvements, in the South they were against them;—in the old States they were for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, in the west for preemptions, and so on throughout the whole catalogue of great questions which agitated the country.

Mr. TYLER says much about a fiscal agent for conducting the finances of the Government, yet, unlike all former Presidents, leaves the subject in the hands of Congress without at all signifying the plan he considers it for the interests of the country to adopt;—in concluding his views on this subject, however, he throws out a *hint* which affords some hope of safety, to wit:—that he reserves to himself "the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which in" his "view of it may conflict with the Constitution, or otherwise jeopardize the interests of the country." The Giver of all Good send him a happy deliverance in "rejecting" the monster Bank which the Federalists are concocting to scourge the country.

His suggestion concerning the adoption of some measure to restrain the unlimited chartering of Banks by the States, we heartily concur in, though the exercise of such a power would involve deep and weighty consequences, and require much calm and serious reflection to mature a remedy for the evil.

To us, however, the most objectionable portion of the Message is that in which the President treats of an assumption of the State Debts, and a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. Among the questions which, he says, will restore prosperity to the country, would be "a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands,"—and why? Because it "would act as an efficient remedial measure by being brought *in direct aid* of the States,"—that is, pay their debts, and yet he says he repudiates, "as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by the Government of the debts of the States"! What contradiction and hypocricy! In the first part of his Message, he makes out by the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the accruing revenue of the present year (including the sales of the public lands) will fall short about *eleven millions of dollars* in being sufficient to meet the current expenses, yet he "sees much to recommend a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands," by which near five millions of dollars will be annually extracted from our already deficient revenue—this must be done, too, to relieve the debtor States by paying their debts, yet he "repudiates" as unconstitutional, "the slightest approach to an assumption of the State debts."

We were glad to see the recommendation in the Message for placing our fortifications and naval defences in proper order for resisting invasion. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren both repeatedly recommended the same thing, but the "Whigs" in Congress always managed to defeat every measure resulting from those recommendations. We hope they will do better now that they have full sweep. But we must drop the Message for this week.

Rich Land.—An old gentleman in the lower country, in speaking of the productiveness of his corn land, mentioned, that the boys were frequently picking up dead whippoorwills in his corn-field, and at length he discovered that the luxuriance of the corn made it so dark in the field, that these birds *sung themselves to death, never knowing when it was day!* *Petersburg Statesman*

Hail Storms.—We understand the neighborhood of Hopewell, in the western section of this county, was visited by a severe *hail storm* on Wednesday evening last. The growing crops were injured very much—especially corn, wheat, and cotton. A like visitation also passed over a part of the county a few miles south of this place on Thursday evening, accompanied with a strong wind, almost ruining many flourishing fields of wheat.

The Advantage of being a British Subject.—*McLeod* is running at large in the City of New York, going where and when he pleases, only accompanied by the Sheriff; while *Mitchell*, the American forger, is confined in irons in a dungeon. *McLeod* stands indicted for two of the highest crimes known to the laws, murder and arson; while *Mitchell* is only indicted for forgery. Now, we should like to know why this difference in their treatment. Are the authorities of the State of N. York afraid to treat McLeod as they do other felons? No party can approve such proceedings; they are degrading to our national character. Whether guilty or not, McLeod should be confined like other felons, until his innocence is proven. We are now satisfied that the trial of this felon will be a mere mockery of justice, if he is tried at all.

Practice vs. Profession.—A Strong Case.—In his Inaugural Address, Mr. Tyler promised the country that no active, busy political partizans should be promoted to office. In shameful violation of this promise, among numerous other cases, he has appointed the famous "Buckey Blacksmith" to an office in Ohio, worth about $1,400. But this man is no partizan, the Whigs will say—he only travelled over three or four States during the late Presidensial campaign, making about two hundred speeches for "Tip and Tye;"—but the poor Demoratic office holder, who stayed at home and attended to the duties of his office, and only opened his mouth in defence when he heard some outrageous falsehoods uttered about his principles or party, *he* is a partizan, and must be turned out to make room for such worthies as the "Buckeye."

The following is the official vote for members of Congress in Alabama at the late election. The relative Democratic majority is much larger than it was in November last:

REPUBLICAN.		FEDERAL	
Chapman,	23,337	Crabb,	17,777
D. H. Lewis,	23,288	Hilliard,	17,396
Shields,	23,053	Rather,	17,322
Payne,	23,050	J. M. Lewis,	17,120
Houston,	22,987	Burke,	16,621
		Dunn,	620

About 40 scattering.

GLENTWORTH, the great "*pipe-layer*," had his trial in New York last week, and was discharged ona ccountof the jury failing to agree until the term of the Court expired. Five of the jury were for convicting and seven for acquitting him. All the frauds in the elections heretofore charged upon him and his colleagues in sin, were fully substantiated before the Court;—yet, while this poor scamp, Glentworth, is arraigned at the bar of justice to answer for his crimes, his fellow-plotters of fraud and villainy are rewared by the "Whig" administration with distinguished and lucrative offices—*vide* Bela Badger, Jonathan Roberts, Charles B. Penrose, and others.

North Carolina University.—The Commencement Exercises at our University began on the 24th ultimo, and continued until the 2d inst. The Address delivered on the occassion before the literary Societies of the College by WM. H. HAYWOOD, Esq., of Raleigh, is highly spoken of by a writer in the Raleigh Register. The graduating class was unusually large, *forty-three* in number. We subjoin their names:

Benjamin F. Atkins, Thomas L. Avery, Robert R. Bridges, John W. Brodnax, Robert Burton, Arch'd H. Caldwell, Wm. J. Clark, John S. Dancy, Leoninas L. Dancy, Wm. F. Dancy, James Allison Delk, Robert D. Dickson, John Willis Ellis, John S. Erwin, Chauncey W. Graham, Stephen Graham, Wm. W. Green, Atlas O. Harrison, John D. Hawkins, Jr., R. B. Haywood, John F. Hoke, Angus R. Kelly, James A. Long, Hector McAlester, Vardrey A. McBee, Montfort McGeehe, Andreas F. McRee, Samusl. B. McPheeters, Stephen A. Norfleet, Francis M. Pearson, Richmond M. Pearson, Charles Phillips, Samuel F. Phillips, Horatio M. Polk, Thomas Ruffin, Jesse G. Shepherd, Robert Strange, Jr., James F. Taylor, James H. Viser, Samuel H. Walkup, Thos. B. Westmore, John C. Williams, James Williams.

Quick Time.—On the day President Tyler's Message was delivered in Washington, it was carried to New York by Government express in nine hours and a half precisely! The quickest time ever made.

Submarine Exploding Aparatus.—A most important aparatus has lately been invented by Capt. TAYLOR of the U. S. Navy. Recent experiments with it in the Potomac near Washington have induced our Government to adopt it for the use of the Navy. The aparatus enables an individual to descend to the bottom of a river and remain there a considerable time, and by means of a rocket to blow into atoms, even the largest vessel. A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American thus describes the recent experiment at Washington and its effects:

"A few days since Capt. Taylor made a full and successful experiment of his under water operations before Presipent Tyler, the heads of the departments and others, and blew up a large and heavy scow "sky high," literally tearing it into a thousand fragments, agitating the deep, and calling up its foundations on the surface of the water. There was no mistake and no mishap. The fragments were thrown fifty feet into the air, many of them falling more than a hundred yards from the position of the scow. It was torn into shreds. The proof was conclusive of Mr. Taylor's ability to blow up any floating craft, large or small, shipor tender. It is averred that a ship of the line can be blown up as easy as this scow was. If so, an enemy's ship at anchor had better not go to sleep while Capt. Taylor is about. Nor will her watch, make any difference. It's a gone case if Capt. Taylor gets under her bottom."

Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

Wednesday, June 2, 1841.

On motion of Henry Clay a resolution was adopted, "that so much of the President's Message as relates to a uniform Currency and a suitable Fiscal Agent, capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement and security of the public revenue, be referred to a select committee."

A joint select committee, consisting of five on the part of the Senate and one member from each State on the part of the House, were appointed to take into consideration that part of the Message relating to the death of the late President, &c.

Said Committee on the part of the Senate consists of Messrs. Bayard, Prentiss Archer, *Benton, Walker.*

And on the part of the House of Messrs.

Adams of Mass.,	Williams of N. C.,
Fessenden of Maine,	Campbell of S. C.,
Atherton of N. H.,	Dawson of Georgia,
Tillinghast of R. I.	Pope of Kentucky,
Williams of Connecticut,	Brown of Tennessee,
Everett of Vermont,	Mason of Ohio,
Greig of New York,	White of Louisiana,
Ayerigg of N. Jersey,	Wallace of Indiana,
Sergeant of Penn.,	Miller of Missouri,
Rodney of Delaware,	Cross of Arkansas.
Johnson of Maryland,	Howard of Michigan,
Taliaferro of Virginia.	

June 3.—In *Senate*, the Chair announced the Standing Committees as follows—the first named on each being Chairman. It will be seen that Democratic Senators have no lot or part in the matter comparatively, but every Committee which has the least political influence is "packed" with "good and true" men, as Mr. Clay said. The names of the Democratic Senators are in italics:

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Rives, Preston, Tallmadge, Choate, *Buchanan.*

On Finance.—Messrs. Clay of Ky., Evans, Mangum, Bayard, *Woodbury.*

On Commerce.—Mess. Huntington, Merrick, Barrow, *King, Wright.*

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Evans, Archer, Miller, Simmons, *Buchanan.*

On Agriculture.—Mess. *Linn*, Woodbridge, Simmons, White, *Smith* of Connecticut.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Preston, Merrick, Archer, *Benton, Pierce.*

On the Militia.—Messrs. Phelps, Ker, *Clay* of Alabama, Barrow, *Fulton,*

On Naval Affairs.—Mess. Mangum, Smith of Ia., Choate, *Williams.*

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Smith of Ia., Bates, Tallmadge, Prentiss, *Walker.*

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Bayard, Huntington, Henderson, *Linn, Sevier.*

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Moorehead, White, Phelps, *Sevier, Benton.*

On Claims.—Mess. Graham, Bates, Woodbridge, *Wright, Woodbury.*

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Dixon, Graham, Moorehead, *Sturgeon, Smith* of Conn.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Ker, Prentiss, *Walker.*

On the Post-Office and Post-Roads.—Mess. Henderson, Simmons, Berrien, *McRoberts, Mouton.*

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Porter, White, *Young, Cuthbert, King.*

On Pensions.—Messrs. Bates, Dixon, *Pierce, Allen, Nicholson.*

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Merrick, Clayton, Mangum, *King, Young.*

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Mess. Prentiss, Porter, Henderson, *Sturgeon, Tappan.*

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Barrow, *Fulton,* Ker.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses.—Messrs. White, Porter, *Tappan.*

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. *McRoberts, Nicholas,* Miller.

The Chair also announced as the special Committee under a Resolution to consider that portion of the Message in regard to the Currency and a fiscal agency, the following Senators:

Messrs. Clay of Ky., Choate, *Wright, King,* Berrien, Tallmadge, Bayard, Graham, Huntington.

Mr. Sevier submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate why Gen. Matthew Arbuckle has been removed from his command at Fort Gibson, west of Arkansas, to Baton Rouge, in the State of Louisiana, where there are no United States troops.

Mr. Preston submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the causes which led to the sailing of the Uniten States squadron from the Mediterranean, and the return of the frigate Brandywine, together with such official correspondence connected therewith as in his opinion may not be improper to be communicated.

Mr. Clay of Ky., submitted the following Resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act antitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue."

In the House, Mr. *Wise's* motion of a previous day to adopt the Rules of order of the last Congress for the government of the present, and Mr. Adams' motion to amend them by abolishing the 21st Rule (rejecting abolition petitions) were taken up, but postponed without action thereon.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury exhibiting certain transfers of appropriations that have been made in that Department, in pursuance of the power vested in the President of the United States by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1806, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Also, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances; which was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wise then offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the House the plan of such fiscal agent (recommended by him in the report communicated to the House to-day) as will remove all constitutional scruples to the same; also, asking the appointment of a committee of nine members, to take the plan into consideration when it shall have been presented.

Mr. Underwood proposed a substitute for the resolution of Mr. W., declaring it necessary and proper to create a National Bank, and to repeal the Independent Treasury law; and thereupon, after some remarks, moved the previous question.

A question then arose on a point of order; and, at this stage of the proceedings, the House adjourned until Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

June 4.—Mr. *Clay*, from the Committee on Finance, reported a Bill to repeal the Sub-treasury, which was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. *Wright*, made the order of the day for Monday next, to which day, after some unimportant motions, the Senate adjourned.

June 7.—In *Senate*, Mr. *Clay* presented a petition of certain citizens of Dahlonega, Ga., praying the discontinuance of the Branch mint at that place; which was laid on the table.

The Senate then proceeded to elect its subordinate officers, when Mr. Asbury Dickens was elected Secretary, and Mr. Dyer principal, and Mr. Beal assistant, Door-keeper.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky said, in compliance with suggestions thrown out at the last sitting of the Senate, he had framed some resolutions which he would submit for their consideration. The resolutions were sent to the table, and were read as follows:

Resolved, As the opinion of the Senate, that at the present session of Congress no business ought to be transacted but such as, being of an important or urgent nature, may be supposed to have influenced the extraordinary convening of Congress, or such as that the postponement of it might be materially detrimental to the public interests.

Resolved, therefore, As the opinion of the Senate, That the following subjects ought first, if not exclusively, to engage the deliberations of Congress at the present session, viz:

1. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury;
2. The incorporation of a bank adapted to the wants of the people, and of the Government;
3. The provision of an adequate revenue for the Government by the imposition of duties, and including an authority to contract a temporary loan to cover the public debt created by the last Administration;
4. The prospective distribution of the proceeds of the public lands;
5. The passage of necessary appropriation bills; and
6. Some modification of the banking system of the District of Columbia for the benefit of the people of the District.

Resolved, That it is expedient to distribute the business proper to be done at this session, between the Senate and House of Representatives, so as to avoid both Houses acting on the same subject at the same time

Mr. Bayard, from the Select Committee to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of their late President, William Henry Harrison, made the following report:

The melancholly event of the death of William HENRY HARRISON, the late President of the United States, having occurred during the recess of Congress, and the two Houses sharing in the general grief, and desiring to manifest their sensibility upon the occasion of that public bereavement: therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the chairs of the President of the Senate and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives be shrouded in black during the residue of the session; and that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the members and officers of both Houses, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. HARRISON, and to assure her of the profound respect of the two Houses of Congress for her person and character, and of their sincere condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence.

The resolutions were read a first and second time by unanimous consent, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. *Clay* introduced a Resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a plan of a National Bank, which, after considerable discussion, was amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, with as little delay as possible, the plan of such a Bank or fiscal agent, as being free of constitutional objections, will, in his opinion, produce the happiest results, and confer lasting and important benefits on the country.

The Special Orders, Mr. Clay's Bill to repeal the Sub-treasury, being taken up, he offered an amendment, also repealing the State Bank Deposite act of 1836, which created considerable debate until the adjournment of the Senate.

In the *House*, the only question acted on to-day, was the adoption of the Rules of Order of the last Congress for the government of the present body, excepting the 21st Rule, which forbids the reception of Abolition Petitions. Mr. Adams' motion to exclude this rule succeeded by a vote of 122 to 89. Behold the triumph of *Abolition*, people of the South.

From the Washington Globe of June 7.

SENATE.

The first business of the body to-day was the consideration of the resolutions in relation to the death of the late PRESIDENT. It was resolved that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members, and a resolution of condolence with the family of the deceased PRESIDENT was superadded. Another emblem of grief was ordered, which, we fear, future events will associate with the misfortunes brought upon the country, rather by the present actors in the scene than by the fate of the regretted dead, with whom it is designed to connect it. The presiding tribunals in each House are to be shrouded in black during the present session. This presages woe to the country. Ill-boding augury attends every step in the machinations which the extraordinary call of Congress was intended to bring to a head before the popular sentiment could be arrayed to arrest them.

After the presentation of these resolutions, Mr. CLAY immediately proposed another, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a plan of a Bank of the United States.

Mr. KING of Alabama objected to this form of call. In this he was supported by Messrs. WOODBURY, CALHOUN, BUCHANAN, BENTON, WRIGHT, and RIVES. The latter moved an amendment, to enlarge the call so as to embrace not only that Government Fiscal Agent, (a Bank of the United States,) for which the Secretary of the Treasury indicates his perference for deeming it constitutional; but that which, it is presumed from the reservations made in the Secretary's report, the PRESIDENT is inclined to establish, which will not be liable to the constitutional objections heretofore urged by him to such an institution.

This amendment of Mr. RIVES, makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to report that plan which he has suggested would remove the constitutional objections which have heretofore been insisted upon by the President of the United States in common with all the opponents of a National Bank, and to which reference is made in the late message, as having been confirmed by the voice of the nation, in sustaining the veto of President Jackson.

Under the standing rule of the Senate, an election of officers was then entered upon, and terminated in the re-election of the former officers of that body.

Mr. CLAY next laid before the Senate his protocol (as he called it) of the matters to which the discussions of the Senate should be confined. They embrace, it will be seen, his system, his whole system, and nothing but his system: First, the overthrow of the Constitutional Treasury—next the establishment of a National Bank—then a Tariff to fill its coffers with deposites—"a temporary loan," (as he calls it,) but really to begin a national debt more enduring than the Government, which will exist only in form under the proposed establishments—and finally a distribution of the public domain to make the debt, Bank, and Tariff, the more indispensable—to inure the States to a dependence on the Government, and the national Government system itself on the new system proposed. It will be observed that Mr. CLAY excludes the bankrupt law from the list of measures to be acted on at this session. It is reserved until the pressure of the great Bank on the minor ones, shall make the bankruptcy more universal than it is and then probably it will become an element in a future Presidential election; and Federalism and the bank will hold out relief on the condition that the political power is lodged in the hands they may indicate.

The bill to repeal the Constitutional Treasury came up (after the exhibition of Mr. CLAY's other permitted measures) as the special order of the day. Mr. CLAY, who, as chairman of the Finance Committee, reported this bill several days since, found on subsequent reflection, that, in his haste, he had forgotten to destroy the prevailing system of State bank fiscal agency, which would be revived on the repeal of the Constitutional Treasury. This would have left a resort to the Executive, in case he should feel it his duty to veto such a National Bank as it might be the pleasure of Mr. CLAY, and the majority that obey him, to force upon him. Mr. Clay therefore introduced an amendment to his repealing bill, so as to make it embrace the fiscal agency of 1836, which both parties had united in adopting. This sweeping proposition of repeal, in case a Bank of the United states should not be established, would leave the President no other alternative but to give the custody of the public money to the Treasurer, without the security and regulation which all parties have deemed necessary. To take to himself what has been called the power of the purse and sword, or surrender the former absolutely to a National Bank, would reduce Mr. TYLER to a dilemma which might eventuate in unresisting submission on his part to the scheme of measures Mr. CLAY has evidently resolved on.

The posture in which this proposition of Mr. CLAY's seemed likely to place things, elicited much feeling and interesting debate.

Mr. CLAY sought to cover his repeal of the system of 1836, in addition to that of the present Treasury system, under the pretext that the State banks could not, generally, take the deposites, some of its provisions having been violated, which forfeited the right. Mr. CALHOUN, to test the sincerity of this declaration, moved an amendment, which removed the disabilities referred to, and then brought home to Mr. CLAY the principle upon which he stood when the law of 1836 was passed, viz: that the custody of the money of the nation should never be entrusted to the PRESIDENT or his officers; but should always be held under the strict regulation of law—which in effect, made its custody that of Congress. To this principle, and the practice in conformity to it recommended by General JACKSON, all parties assented, and the finances have been conducted under it ever since. Yet Mr. CLAY boldly proposed to set it aside and repeal all laws regulating the custody of the public money, save that of 1789 which he admitted himself could not be called into operation in the present state of things. He took the ground that under the doctrines held by the present Federal power, the dangers were not to be apprehended which existed during previous Administrations, had imperiously called for the restrictions of the law of 1836. Colonel BENTON responded in a brief speech to this novel position, and Mr. BARROW of Lousiana, and Mr. RIVES of Virginia, (and Mr. PRESTON, if we did not misunderstand him,) argued that the proposition of Mr. CLAY was a departure from the principle which had prevailed on all sides, when the custody of the public purse was assumed as the right of the representatives of the people, and as essential to the security of the rights of the people. Mr. CLAY endeavored to maintain himself through the day: no one came to his aid but Mr. MANGUM, who, in a very lame way, undertook to satisfy the Senate that the Committee on Finance did not intend that the repeal proposed should operate to leave the public treasure to Executive discretion for any *long time.* The indications of dissatisfaction were so evident, notwithstanding all explanations offered, that Mr. CLAY said he would witdraw his proposition, if permitted; but the general consent required, could not be obtained; whereupon, Mr. BERRIEN, to gain time to extricate him from his difficulties, moved an adjournment.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Yesterday the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury came in. The Report spoke of a fiscal agency in the shape of a Bank, which might be so constituted, as to avoid the constitutional objections hitherto entertained against such an institution.—But the Report did not contain his scheme or plan. Mr. Wise moved a Resolution calling on the Secretary for his plan. Several of the Whigs apposed the resolution, and it was under consideration when the House adjourned over until Monday next. The reason for the opposition is this. Mr. Ewing's plan embraces a Bank of discount and deposit, merely; but not a Bank of issue. This did not please the Whig leaders, and therefore they got Ewing to suppress it in his Report. But some of the Southern Whigs who really have consciences, are determined to see the plan, and with the aid of the opposition, they will get it, unless Ewing says he has none, or is induced to alter it to suit the party.

You will perceive that the House has not adopted any rules yet. Mr. Adams interposed his abolitionism, and required the 21st rule to be rescinded. The Southern Democrats of course enjoyed this excessively to see Wise and Johnson fighting Adams and Slade. They yesterday voted against the previous question, in order that the fight amongst Northern and Southern Whigs might go on. But ultimately they will vote as they did last Session, and the rule will be retained. The vote when it occurs will show what has been repeatedly shown on the floor; but which it seems impossible to convince the Southern people of—that the only friends the South has from the North on this subject, by whom importunate agitation might be prevented, are amongst the Democrats from the North. They are strict-construction State Rights men, and cosequently recognize our right to non-interference. Abolitionism is the result of Federalism, and the Southern men who have aided in putting this party in power, are responsible for its course on this vital subject.

The Steam ship *Acadia* arrived at Boston on the 2d inst., thirteen days from Liverpool. She brings no news of importance from England. Nothing had been heard of the illfated steamer President, at the sailing of the Acadia—all hope had been abandoned.

THE MARKETS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., JUNE 10, 1841.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon, per lb.,	8 a 10½	Pork, per lb.,	7 a 10
Butter,	20 a 25	Molasses, gal.	33 a 43
Beef,	8 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 13
Cotton,	8 a 10	Peas,	56 a 62
Corn,	70 a 75	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 22
Fowls, each,	20 a 25	do brown,	8 a 12½
Flour, barrel,	700 a 800	Tea, hys., lb.	125 a 150
Rice, bush.,	300 a 350	do gunp.	125 a 150

Married,

In this county, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. *David Maxwell* to Miss *Margaret Jane*, daughter of N. A. Harrison, Esq.

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 17, 1841. 13m

AGRICULTURE.

CAUTION TO SILK CULTURISTS.

STAFFORD, VA., May 15, 1841.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

As the season for beginning the rearing of silk worms is near at hand, and as some of your readers will commence the business this summer, I hope you will give space in the Register for a few brief cautions, that may be useful to the inexperienced.

1. To all new beginners I say, do not hatch too many worms at first, nor expect to derive much profit from your first experiment. The knowledge derived from experience, which alone can enable you to conduct the business with economy of labor, will amply remucrate in subsequent operations all who will have patience and persevhrance enough to pursue the business a sufficient time to learn how to manage it well.

2. Beware of expending much for new and highly puffed fixtures, until you learn from experience that they will accomplish all, or nearly all, that their inventors and advocates claim for them. An *old* practice has been sent forth under a *new* name, (the "non-cleaning system,") which, I fear, will be productive of mischief in several ways. The general impression made on the minds of the inexperienced is, that cleanliness may be dispensed with. Beware of practising on this opinion. I have fed with branches for several seasons, as late as the 25th of June, and the plan works well, with proper attention to cleaning, and when the mulberry trees are judiciously pruned. The mulberry trees must not be pruned at the farthest later than the 1st of July, and then the pruning should be conducted with regularity, and the ground ploughed or hoed, immediately after the operation. With a sharp pruning bill take off from 1 to 2 feet of the top, and cut every lateral branch close to the main stem. Trees pruned in this manner, and cultivated *immediately,* will yield an abundant supply of leaves, the next year, and you will have a well-balanced tree; but if one or two small branches be left, they will attract nearly all the sap, and the shoots from the other joints of the stem will be feeble. But a reckless mowing down of the trees in July and August will soon end in their destruction. This practice has been known to destroy the elder, (sambucus nigra,) that *hardy* pest of American farmers.*

3. Leaves gathered in the heat of the day must be spread and stirred with a stick before they are given to the silk-worms. If given to them when warm they produce desease. And whenever large quantities of leaves are brought to the feeding room to be kept even for one or two hours, care should be taken to spread them in thin layers. If fermented leaves be given to the worms, their destruction will certainly follow; although most of them may live until near the period for spinning.

4. Let the silk-worms have (especially in the last age) an abundant supply of fresh air. The windows should be kept partially open, at least, *day and night,* and even during thunder storms. A modern iuventor has found out that the admission of the exterior air is not very important. He ventilates the worms, and is not solicitous about keeping up currents of air through the building. Beware of this *crude* and *new-fangled* notion.

5. After the worms have formed the cocoons, attend carefully to the directions for killing the chrysalides, found in the Farmers' Rgeister and the Journal of the American Silk Society. If the use of camphor, as recommended by Miss Rap, should be practised, strict regard to her directions, as to time and manner, is essential. The cocoons must be carefully assorted, and if kept in the box too long they may be seriously injured by fermentation.

LAYTON Y. ATKINS.

* Some persons have adopted the notion that the morus multicaulis cannot be killed. Let such pursue the *mowing plan* in July and August, for one or two summers, and they will find themselves in the condition of the man who killed "the goose that laid golden eggs."

CUT WORM *vs.* CRICKET

A discovery took place a few days ago, that was entirely new to us. One of our citizens observed that much of his corn was cut off immediately above the ground; and in many instances the blades drawn into small holes made in the ground near by. The appearance of the mischief was so like that of the cut worm, that hostilities were immediately commenced for the purpose of destroying as many of those vile intruders as possible, by pursuing them into their retreats—dragging them out by violence, and executing them in a most cruel manner, without benefit of clergy, or even granting them a hearing in their own defence! But how great was the astonishment, when instead of the disgusting and savage cutworm, was found the unsuspected *Cricket,* that, like many other animals with more sagacity, who often annoy the community, had been committing depredations on the credit of others. The insect is not the ordinary black or brown cricket often seen in our fields; or at least if it is, it has not yet acquired its full growth or usual color; being smaller in size, and ash-colored.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

VARIETY.

MY SISTER.

Our young readers may learn from the following affecting story the importance of being kind at all times to their brothers and sisters, and indeed to all around them. Let them remember too, that their own lives are uncertain, and that they ought to live every day as though it should be thier last. We know not 'what a day may bring forth.'

One morning in my early life, I remember to have been playing with a young sister, not then three years old. It was one of those bright mornings, that bring joy and life to the heart, and diffuse gladness and admiration through all the tribes of living creatures. Our feelings were in perfect harmony with the universal gladness of nature. Even now I seem to hear the merry laugh of my sister, as she followed me through the winding alleys of the garden, her cheek suffused with the glow of health and animation, and her waving hair floating in the wind. She was an only sister, the sole companion of all my childish sport. We were constantly together; and my young heart went to herswith all the affection, all the fondness, of which childhood is capable. Nohting afforded me enjoyment in which she did not participate; no amusement was sought which we could not share together.

That morning we had prolonged our play till near the hour of breakfast, with undiminished ardor, when at some slight provocation, my impetuous nature broke forth, and in my anger, I struck my sister a blow with my hand. She turned to me with an appealing look and the tears came into her eyes. Her heart was too full to allow her to speak, and shamed me to silence. At that moment the breakfast bell summoned us away, and we returned to the house without exchanging a word. The excitement of play was over, and as she sat beside my mother at breakfast, I percieved by occasional glances at her that she was pale and sad. A tear seemed ready to start in her eye, which her little self possession could scarcely repress. It was only when my mother inquired if she was ill, that she drank her coffee, and endeavored to eat. I was ashamed and grieved, and inwardly resolved to embrace the first opportunity when we were alone, to throw my arms round her neck and entreat her forgiveness.

When breakfast was ended, my mother retired with her into her own room, and directing me in the meantime to sit down to my lesson. I seated myself by the window and ran over my lesson, but did not learn it. My thouhgts were perpetually recurring to the scene in the garden and at table. It was long before my mother returned, and when she did, it was with agitated look and hurried step, to tell me that my poor Ellen was very ill. I asked eagerly if I might go to her, but was not permitted, lest I should disturb her. A physician was called, and every means used for her recovery, but to no purpose. The disease, which was in her head, constantly increased in violence, and she became delirious. It was not until evening that I was permitted to see her, and was soon taken out of the room. During that night, and the following, she continued to grow worse. I saw her several times, but she was insensible of my presence. Once indeed, she showed some signs of conciousness, and asked for me, but relapsed into her former state.

On the morning of the third day, I rose at an early hour and repaired to the sick room. My mother was sitting by the bed. As I entered, she drew me to her, and for some time was silent while tears flowed fast down her face. I first learned that my sweet sister was dead, as my mother drew aside the curtain that concealed her from me. I felt as though my heart would break. The remembrance of her affection for me, and my last unkind deed, revived in my mind; and burying my face in the folds of the curtain, I wept long and bitterly.

I saw her laid in the coffin, and lowered into the grave. I almost wished to lie down there with her, if so I might once more see her smile, and hear my forgiveness pronounced in her sweet voice.

Years have passed away, and I am now a man, but never does the recollection of this incident of my early life fail to awaken bitter feelings of grief and remorse. And never do I see my young friends exchange looks or words of anger, without thinking of my last parting with my own loved Ellen.

DARBY AND THE RAM.

'Twas one of those days when the sun in its perpendicular altitude looks at two sides of the hedge at once—a lovely midsummer day, when nature was laughing till her sides ached, and mother earth, in her gayest mood, was lavishing her promises and her smiles to her often ungrateful children, the lambs were skipping to and fro within their enclosed pastures, and the cows, with grave and matron aspects, were lolling in the sun, and ruminating their already gathered repast—every thing seemed happy except the shepherd Darby.

Poor fellow! A "green and yellow melancholy," had settled on his manly cheek; his grief he revealed not, but let "concealment, like a worm i' the bud," prey upon his spirits; he stalked about the field like a ghost, or leaned upon his crook in silent despair.

Lord Amplefield and Squire Buckthorn were riding past to dinner.

"I wonder," said his lordship to the squire, "what can be the matter with my shepherd Darby. He seems in a galloping consumption, and were I to lose him, I would not see his like again for many a long day. He is the most honest, steady, careful creature in the world, and never told a lie in his life."

"Good! Why, my lord, do you really believe such nonsense?"

"Decidedly I do; I know your opinion is not very favorable as to the moral character of our dependents, yet there are some among them not unworthy of trust."

They now advaced nearer and his lordship held up his whip as a signal, and over bounded Darby. "Well, Darby, that shower we had last night served the pastures."

"It did, my lord, and the cows will give a larger meal, and require milking earlier this evening through means of it."

"Darby, bring over my favorite ram, that this gentleman may see it."

"Yes, my lord. Hallo, Sweeper, away for Ballface."

In a few minutes the dog hunted the ram up from the flock. "That's a cleaver turn, my worthy," said the squire; "here's half a crown to drink."

"Thanks to your honor," said Darby;" but the worth of that in strong drink will serve me a year, and yet I'll spend it in drink all in one night."

"Explain this riddle, Darby."

"Why, sir, when I feel myself merry enough without it, where's the use in taking it? That stream can slake my thirst as well. Yet I'll not speak for others—many a one there are, who must have strong drink to give them false spirits. On them will I spend it to open their hearts, and make them forget their day's toil."

"You are a worthy fellow, and a philosopher," said Lord Amplefield, with a look of triumph, as he and the squire rode off. "What say you to my shepherd now?"

"A mighty plausible fellow indeed! Yet proud as you are of him, my lord, I bet a score of sheep that before two days I'll make him tell you a bare-faced lie, out and out."

"Done!" said his lordship, and the squire set out on his LIE-making expedition.

He soon ascertained the cause of Darby's melancholy, There had been a quarrel between him and the girl of his heart, the lovely Cauthleen. Pride prevented a reconciliation, though both would have given the world to be in each other's arms. To her the squire bent his steps, succeeded in drawing out the secret that she loved Darby with a heart and a half, and then artfully upbraiding her unkindness in neglecting the "worthy young fellow," who was dying for her, contrived to inveigle her, by a series of falsehoods, into a plan to get reconciled to Darby, and while in the height of his happiness, to coax the ram from him. It succeeded next to admiration, and the laughing girl tript home, leading the animal with a handkerchief, taken from her snowy bosom.

Darby was left now to his solitary reflection The hour was rapidly approaching when his lordship usually took his round, and he would infallibly miss his favorite ram. What was to be done? To tell a LIE appeared to his honest mind the very essence of degradation—to EQUIVOCATE was meanness execrable—yet an excuse must be had! A sudden thought seized him—he resolved to see how a lie would look before he told it; and planting his crook in the field, and placing his hat on it, in order to personate himself, he retired to a short distance, and in the character of his lordship, hailed the effigy as follows:

"Good morrow, Darby."

"Good morrow, my lord."

"How are the flocks to day, Darby?"

"Pretty fair, my lord."

"Darby, I don't see my favorite ram—where is he?"

"Oh, my lord, he——he——he——"

"He what, Darby?"

"He was drowned—my—my lord."

"Darby, if I did not know your general character for carefulness, I should feel exceedingly annoyed, but I presume it was an accident. Send the fat and hide up to the castle."

"That won't do!" murmured Darby, slowly turning away. He resolved to try again.

"Good morrow, Darby."

"Good morrow, my lord."

"Are the flocks well to-day, Darby?"

"Bravely, my lord."

"And my ram, Darby, where is he?"

"My lord, he——he——"

"Is there any thing wrong? tell me at once."

"He was sto-len, my lord."

"Stolen! stolen! I saw him this morning as I was riding past! When was he stolen?"

"That won't do either," exclaimed the poor shepherd, as he turned away the second time. "Cruel, cruel Cauth!"

Something seemed to whisper to him, "Try it, perhaps the TRUTH will do!" Fresh courage seemed to animate his desponding mind, and wheeling about, he commenced the colloquy, and coming to the usual interrogation, "where's the ram" he dropped on his knees, and exclaimed, "Oh, my lord, I had a falling out with my sweetheart, and she would not make it up with me unless I made her a present of your lordship's favorite ram. Discharge me, my lord; do with me what you please, but I could not bring myself to tell your lordship a LIE!

"That will do!" shouted Darby, springing from his knees, and walking up and down with a feeling of honest exultation. He had scarcely time to compose himself when his lordship and the squire appeared. Darby, on the usual interrogation being put, dropped on his knees, and told "the truth and nothing but the truth," and instead of seeing a frown gathering on his lordship's countenance, he beheld him turn with a look of triumph towards the squire, while he exclaimed,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God!"

The ladies are informed, in conclusion, that the squire's forfeited sheep were given to Cauthleen as a dower, and in taking the hand of her shepherd, she promised never again to put his truth and constancy to so severe a trial.

Look at this, Parents.—"If he had *brought me up properly,* I should not have been here," were the last words of Peter Robinson, who was hung on the 16th of the past month in New Brunswick, (New Jersey,) for the murder of Snydam. This monster in the form of man had been permitted while a boy to do pretty much as he pleased. Like too many in the present day, he was subject to no restraint. Instead of being made to work, he was allowed to lounge through the week and to *fish on the Sabbath*—and as might have been expected, he has come to a disgraceful end. What must be the feeling of the father's heart, when his felon son reproaches him as the author of his crime and ignominy?

Parents, remember the dying words of Robinson: "*If he had brought me up properly, I should not have been here.*"

Beautiful Moral.—In Longfellow's Hyperion, that casket of rare and sparkling gems, we have the following beautiful moral deduced from the story of the hero:—"Look not mournfully into the past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear and with a manly heart."

The following simple and touching lines seem to come from the very heart of the writer. There is something in poetry which alleviates what it cannot cure, and if it does not make man what he would be, will sometimes soothe the miseries that abide by him as he is:

'Tis sad when on the waters cast,
Unfriended and alone,
To mark the sinking of the blast,
And see the wind go down.

'Tis sadder to see friendship fly,
And love and hope depart,
Leaving the sufferer to die
In widowhood of heart.

Connecticut Mirror.

Many years ago, just as a learned Judge had closed his charge to a Grand Jury an ass began to bray within hearing of the Court, when a barrister sarcastically whispered to his next neighbor, "What an extraordinary echo there is in this Court." This sarcasm reached the ears of the learned Judge, who bore it with his accustomed good temper, but did not discharge it from his memory. Years after, while the person to whom the sarcasm has been attributed, was addressing the Court, by a whimsical coincidence, an ass was heard to bray; when the witty, and well-tempered Judge exclaimed, with affected gravity, "Gentlemen, this is quite irregular: one at a time, and I will hear you both."

A cabin boy on board a ship, the Captain of which was a religious man, was called up to be whipped for some misdemeanor. Little Jack went trembling and crying, and said to the Captain, "Pray, sir, will you wait till I say my prayers before you whip me?" "Yes," was the stern reply. "Well, then," replied Jack, looking up and smiling triumphantly, "I'll never say 'um!"

The Editor of the Macon Messenger, in an appeal to his PATRONS for payment of dues, relates the following case as a caution to those who refuse so to do: "Two year ago, a man refused to pay us his account of $3 50, because "he had no money" as he said; and the same day he lost his pocket book containing Eight Hundred Dollars, which he never found—all this for telling a Printer a lie."

How long a time will it take Secretary Bell to wind up the Seminoles in Florida? What a rout we used to hear about this war—now not a whisper is heard. There is a vast difference between being in, and being out; no two things can be more unlike than your bull and my bull.

Petersburg Statesman.

Life in the West.—Some idea may be formed of the state of society in some portions of the western country by the following advertisement which we clipped from a paper published in the back woods:

N. Y. Sun.

Work done Cheap.—The subsriber is prepared to do all the fighting for his neighbors within fifty miles; men will be knocked down and dragged out at a reasonable price, and payment received in grain, potatoes, or whiskey. Apply to Wilson Williams at his cabin in Striker's Settlement.

Important to Printers.—Judge Johnson has decided in Feliciana, that the Printer's profession is a manual one, and as such, his types press and paper are exempted from seizure, under the provisions of Art. 644 of the Code of Practice, which exempts the tools and instruments necessary for the exercise of a trade or profession by which the debtor gains his livelihood.

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the session. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	. . . .	$1
" 6 copies	do . . .	5
" 12 do	do . . .	10
" 25 do	do . . .	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix		50 cents.
" 6 copies of either	. . . .	$2 50
" 12 do	do	5 00
" 25 do	do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid,* at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

"With Scissors sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

$25 Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living near Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the 4th ultimo, a bright mulatto boy, named WILEY, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stoutly built, broad spoken, straight hair, and fond of spirits. Said boy will probably have a free pass, and is doubtless making his way to the West. He had an umbrella with him when he left. I will give the above Reward for his delivery to me, or if confined in any Jail so that I can get him.

JAMES R. COUSER.

June 8, 1841. 14...3w.

POSTSCRIPT

JOB PRINTING

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office. Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of [illegible]al patronage. He will butcher and [illegible] none but Beef of the very best qu[illegible]dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, [illegible] 2-F

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance.* [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid;* and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks,* should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.